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6. OBSERVATIONS (PART 1)

Detailed observations for 122 autopsies with evidence of abdominal and pelvic trauma with a known method during the period 1st March 1996 to 15th February, 1997 were carried out and various statistical results were drawn from them. These are described as follows:

1. AGE INCIDENCE

The most vulnerable age group involved was between 21-30 years of age comprising 38.52% of total 122 cases followed by the age group of 31-40 years comprising 19.67% of total cases. Children below 10 years constituted only 2.45% of total cases. Persons above 80 years (81-90 years age group) constituted only one case, i.e., 0.81% of total cases. The age wise distribution of cases is shown in the Table-I and Figure-I.

TABLE I: SHOWING AGE AND SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES.

S.NO.	*AGE GROUP IN YEARS*	*MALES*	*FEMALE*
1.	0-10	2	1
2.	11-20	19	-
3.	21-30	43	4
4.	31-40	21	3
5.	41-50	13	1
6.	51-60	4	1
7.	61-70	7	1
8.	71-80	1	-
9.	81-90	-	1
	TOTAL	110	12

2. SEX INCIDENCE

Among those 122 cases studied, males comprised 110 cases, i.e., 90.16% of cases, while females were only 12 in number, i.e., 9.84% of cases as is shown in the Table-II and Figure-II.

TABLE II: SHOWING SEX INCIDENCE IN THE PRESENT STUDY.

S.NO.	*SEX*	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*PERCENTAGE %*
1.	**MALE**	**110**	**90.16%**
2.	**FEMALE**	**12**	**9.84%**
	TOTAL	**122**	**100%**

3. DIURNAL VARIATION IN 100 VEHICULAR ACCIDENT CASES

The distribution of the incident time of the accident cases by the various time periods of the day is shown in the Table-III and Figure-III. On analyzing the data, it was observed that most of the vehicular accidents occurred during the period between 9.01 P.M. - 12 A.M. (Midnight) which accounted for 18% of total cases. This was followed by the period of 6.01 P.M. - 9 P.M. during which 15% of all accidents occurred. The time period of 6.01 A.M. - 9 A.M. and 3.01 P.M. - 6 P.M. accounted for 14 cases each. 12% of the accidents occurred during 9.01 A.M. - 12 P.M. (Noon), and 11% of the cases occurred during 12.01 P.M. - 3 P.M. 12.01 A.M. - 3 A.M. duration accounted for 9% of the cases. 7% of the cases occurred during time period of 3.01 A.M. - 6 A.M.

TABLE III: SHOWING DIURNAL VARIATION IN 100 VEHICULAR ACCIDENT CASES.

S.NO.	TIME PERIOD INTERVAL OF ACCIDENTS	NUMBER OF CASES
1.	12.01A.M.-3 A.M.	9
2.	3.01 A.M.-6 A.M.	7
3.	6.01 A.M.-9 A.M.	14
4.	9.01 A.M.-12 P.M. (NOON)	12
5.	12.01 P.M. -3 P.M.	11
6.	3.01 P.M. - 6 P.M.	14
7.	6.01 P.M. - 9 P.M.	15
8.	9.01 P.M. - 12 A.M.(MIDNIGHT)	18

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

In the present series of 122 cases, maximum number of victims of abdomino-pelvic trauma were from the lower class, i.e., 52.45% of the total cases. Next in the frequency were the cases from middle class (39.34%) followed by the cases of upper class (8.19%). The distribution of these cases in relation to socioeconomic status is shown in Table-IV(a) and Figure-IV(a). In the 100 vehicular

accident cases, maximum number of the victims were from the lower class, i.e., 57% as is shown in Table-IV(b) and Figure-IV(b).

TABLE IV: SHOWING SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE CASES.

IV(a): IN ALL 122 TRAUMA CASES

S.NO.	*SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS*	*NO. OF CASES*	*PERC*
1.	UPPER CLASS	10	8.19%
2.	MIDDLE CLASS	48	39.34
3.	LOWER CLASS	64	52.45
	TOTAL CASES	122	

IV (b) : IN 100 VEHICULAR ACCIDENT CASES

S.NO.	*SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASS*	*NO. OF CASES*	*PERCENTAGE OF CA*
1.	UPPER CLASS	4	4%
2.	MIDDLE CLASS	39	39%
3.	LOWER CLASS	57	57%
	TOTAL CASES	100	